

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

AULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Business Directory.

L. J. BARROWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of
Academy and Main Streets.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Book Binder, Stationer, Lap-
pin's Block, east side of the City.

S. P. CULM, M.D.,
Homeopathic and Eclectic, Office at B. & M. Store
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist, Office in Jackson & 3rd St. block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Corners at Low Hyatt St. block, Janesville, Wis.
J. E. JACKSON.

A. J. W. LANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-
sioner, Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.

ELDERGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's
Block, opposite Post Office, Main and Mil-
waukee Streets.

A. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block,
Wednesday evening of each week.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's
Block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title
and Loan Money.

T. M. A. HERRICK,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collector Agent, &c.
Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Ad-
dress, West Mitchell, Iowa.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M.D.,
Homeopathic and Eclectic, Office and residence,
Building at, a few rods northwest Milwaukee Street,
Janesville, Wis.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the Amer-
ican Express Office.

JOHN M. CASE,
Attorney at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Main Street,
Janesville, Wis. Will practice in all the courts of
the state, attend local collections, in behalf of clients,
will collect claims, obtain bonds, land warrants, &c.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Smith & Betts, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass, Lamps, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Bunnies, Ready-made Clothing and
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest prices.

BOOTS & SHOES.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
FRESH GOODS
Just Received.

ESG to inform my numerous patrons and the public
generally that I have just returned from the east
with a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,
which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman-
ship,

CANNOT BE BEAT.
Look at the list of a few articles named below:
Men's Split, Buff, Oil, Laid, Puton, Slaughter and
French Kid.

EROGANS,
at prices ranging from 50 cts to \$2.00.
Men's Pat. Buff, Lasting, Glove, Laid and Goat

OXFORD TIES,
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Men's Pat. Buff, Glove, Oil and Grain

Sewed and Pegged Congress,
from \$1.25 to \$3.50.
Ladies' English Laid, Congress, Silk, Gore Heel, 90c
\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 3.50.

SIDE LACE HEEL,
only 65c each.

LADIES' KID CONG HEEL,
from \$1.00 to \$2.50.
Oil, Kid, Glove, Oil Buff and Cloth

BOOTES,
from 75 cts to \$1.75.
Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet

SLIPPERS,
at prices ranging from 40 cts to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,
a great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.
I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and by
my own manufacture, to give a better article for
the money than any other concern does. I am now getting,
but taking a plain simple truth, I have now in store
a good stock of

Custom Made Work,
and am prepared, as usual,

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER
with dispatch and reasonable rates.
For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I
am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the
same. I would solicit a call from all about town,
feeling well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee,
Chicago or Rochester profit. C. MILLER,
Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main
Street, Janesville.

MACHINE OIL!
A VERY superior article, at Oldfield Drug Store
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE,
Main Street.

Make Your Own Soap!
CONCENTRATED LYE, for making soap, I will save
you much trouble and make excellent soap. At
any time. COLUMBIA DRUG STORE.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Clothing for the Million

Young America Wholesale and Retail
CLOTHING HOUSE.

AM now prepared, with a full and complete stock,
to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of Clothing, to purchase from the

Largest Stock and Best Styles
ever offered in Janesville.

Splendid Business Suits,
Elegant Black Suits,
Every Grade of Overcoats,
from common to the best English Beavers.

Fancy Cassimere Pants,
all grades.

Velvet, Cassimere, Silk & Satin Vests,
in endless variety. Every grade of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,
comprising White Shirts, Weylign French Flannel and
Cassimere Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties,
Collars, Socks, &c. &c.

I have also on hand the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps
which I will sell at the

Lowest Market Rates.

A large portion of my stock was bought early in the
season at low prices, and I will divide this advantage
with my customers. I can assure satisfaction to those
who will give me a call.

CALL AND SEE BEFORE BUYING.
The Largest Stock of Clothing

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

On hand a well selected stock of

Army Cloths

Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings,

which I will make to order, and my accomplished cut-
ter

Mr. George Fenton,
a gentleman of long experience and excellent taste,
cannot fail to please every one, both in

STYLE AND FIT.

I warrant every garment gotten up at my establish-
ment to give

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

THE ROCHESTER
BOOT & SHOE STORE!

W. A. REYNOLDS.

PREPARE TO TRAVEL

LET ALL THE PEOPLE

THE OLD SHOP

A New Administration.

THE firm of Hanning & Thomas having been dis-
solved, the undersigned will continue the business
the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP
the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment
in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and
superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
embracing every variety and style of work, from the
lowest quality of

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the best article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present
proprietor, in view of the fact that the business has
been continued by the late firm for the

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,
and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all
times an article that for durability, wear, quality of
stock and neatness of fit will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Teaching his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore
given the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and
the public generally to give him a visit.

Store one door west of Jack-
man's Mill,
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,
Janesville, April 25th, 1862.
E. THOMAS.
opposite

THE GREAT SALE!

McKee & Bro's
MAMMOTH STOCK

HAS COMMENCED.

THE Largest Stock ever offered in Wisconsin can
now be inspected at their store.

A GREAT TRIUMPH
has recently been achieved by

THE UNION ARMY.
The captured arms and accoutrements of the rebels are
being sold by every loyal man. A great triumph has been
achieved by

McKee & Bro.
The results of which are not without their importance
to the whole people of Wisconsin, as they admit
upon inspecting our enormous stock, and learning the
prices. Five months ago, following the tremendous
advance which has since taken place in the price of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
and following in the old proverb that "Delays are Dan-
gerous," we took "Time" by the forelock and brought
out our

CASH RESOURCES
to bring a re-organized market, and as we had lived
and prospered amongst the people of Wisconsin, we re-
solved that they should have the benefit of our long
experience and a large stock of goods. We therefore pur-
chased in day and night our

\$100,000 Worth of Domestic Goods,
consisting of 300 bales of extra fine Medium and
heavy dressed and unwashed Shirts, and Shirts,
in all the popular widths and makes.

100 cases of extra fine, medium, and heavy, and
other celebrated brands of Extra Fine Cottons, printed
in advance for this fall's trade.

50 cases of extra fine, medium, and heavy, and
other celebrated brands of Extra Fine Cottons, printed
in advance for this fall's trade.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Last Night's Report.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 22.

It is reported that Lexington will soon
be visited again by rebels in force. Floyd
and Humphrey Marshall are said to have
come through Pound Gap from Western
Virginia, and to be rapidly advancing into
the center of the state.

The town and vicinity is infested with
Morgan's guerrillas. Four of them have
been captured a short distance out.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Light has
broken at last upon the rebel raid to the
Ohio and Mississippi railroad. From Lieut.
H. M. Cornell, of the 11th Illinois cavalry,
who was taken prisoner at Lexington, Tenn.,
I learn the following particulars:

The rebel force consists of a full brigade
of cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, un-
der the command of Brig. Gen. Forrest.
They crossed the Tennessee river at Cairo,
48 miles east of Jackson, and marched to
Lexington, which is 25 miles east of Jack-
son.

An expedition left Jackson on the 17th,
composed of the 11th Illinois cavalry, part
of the 5th Ohio cavalry, part of the 2d Ten-
nessee cavalry, and two pieces of the In-
diana 14th artillery, all under command of
Col. R. G. Ingersoll, of the 11th Illinois.

They reached Lexington early on the morn-
ing of the 18th, and attacked Forrest, and
a battle of three hours was fought, in which
the national forces were victorious, in which
the rebels took Col. Ingersoll, Lieut. Ma-
guire, who commanded the artillery, Major
Kurtz, Lieut. Cornell, Capt. Sheppard, Adj.
Harrison, and 124 men prisoners. Volost
seven killed and ten wounded. Sergeant
T. M. Montgomery of the 11th Illinois, was
killed. The rebel loss was about thirty-five
in killed and wounded. They took our two
pieces of artillery.

The rebels, with their prisoners, then
marched up the railroad, taking station after
station. When they arrived at Hum-
boldt, they sent in a flag of truce and de-
manded a surrender. The lieutenant in
command said he would fight first. In the
time gained by this parley, he put all the
valuables in the station-house, set fire to it
and fled. The rebels got about thirty pris-
oners, who have mostly been stripped of their
good clothing. The officers were well used.

As the rebels advanced up the road Sat-
urday, they had continued fighting in their
rear, up to the railroad, taking station after
station. When they arrived at Hum-
boldt, they sent in a flag of truce and de-
manded a surrender. The lieutenant in
command said he would fight first. In the
time gained by this parley, he put all the
valuables in the station-house, set fire to it
and fled. The rebels got about thirty pris-
oners, who have mostly been stripped of their
good clothing. The officers were well used.

On Sunday morning they lost some pris-
oners, and the caissons belonging to the
two pieces of artillery they had taken from
us were re-taken, as was also the town of
Humboldt.

The rebels are enforcing the conscript
law as they pass along, and are received
with great rejoicing by nearly all the in-
habitants.

Last night the rebels commenced their
retreat towards the Tennessee river in great
haste, and are by this time out of harm's
way. They have not destroyed the road
as much as might have been done, but their
great haste and fear prevented. Several
bridges have been burned, but it is thought
the trouble will be all safe. It may take
ten days to repair damages.

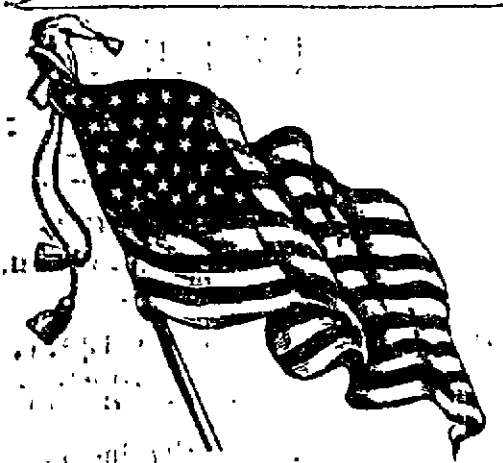
STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Dec. 23.

Scouting parties visited Brentsville and
Caldwell, and did not find the rebels, but
at Kelloggsville, without meeting any bod-
ies of rebel cavalry, they were met by the
country. At Kelloggsville there was some
firing across the river with the rebels' pic-
kets, without harm to either party. Nothing
from the front.

New York, Dec. 23.

The following is published in the Rich-
mond papers of the 20th:

"Goldensboro, N. C., Dec. 19.
"A reconnaissance last night found the
enemy encamped two miles below White-
hall, and on the streets this morning
says that the reinforcements passed King-
ston, on the south side of the



Forerunner of that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
(Unexpired Term).
WALTER D. MCINDOE,
of Marathon county.

The Cabinet Crisis.

We begin to get at the cause of the recent cabinet crisis at Washington. It appears that it did not originate from anything unknown to the public. It was simply this: The administration had been endeavoring to put down the rebellion for more than eighteen months, and had not succeeded; nor with the policy pursued, and the generals it was in the habit of putting in command, was it likely to do any better, than it had done. This has been the feeling of a large majority of thinking men for several months. Then came the movement upon Fredericksburg, which was recognized as the crisis of the war. If the national forces were victorious there, the rebellion would practically end. If the rebels succeeded in defeating or repulsing our army, the campaign in Virginia for the year was brought to a disastrous close, and the rebellion had won for itself the right of recognition from foreign powers. The result of the battle of Fredericksburg was against us, and the administration was pronounced a failure. With abundant means in his hands to insure success, it had managed affairs with such a vacillating and feeble purpose that hope of reformation or change was gone, and since the President could not be reached, it was determined by the senators who had supported the administration to strike at the ministry, who were the advisers of the President. We understand that these senators, after fully deliberating upon the necessity of action, unanimously came to the conclusion that as the administration then stood it could not be supported by the friends of the country. They communicated their resolution to the President, telling him that he ought to reorganize his cabinet, that he must gather about him truer and stronger men; and that the wicked, weak and vacillating counsellors, who had brought him and the country to its present condition should be discarded.

It is said that Mr. Seward, upon hearing of the action of the senate, immediately resigned and packed his trunk preparatory for a start homeward, and that Mr. Chase resigned as an example to others, that the President might be free to make up a new cabinet to suit him.

But it seems that Messrs. Seward and Chase have both returned to their places, and now it is said that the ministerial crisis has blown over, and the same old policy will be continued.

We say may be the reasons for the action of the two secretaries, one of them, Mr. Seward, had an opportunity to leave, and he will hardly brave public opinion a great while longer. He is regarded as the chief counselor for evil in the administration; and he will soon take the hint and leave. If Blair and Bates could also be ousted, and through patriots put in their places, it would make a fair cabinet.

Senator Doolittle on Emancipation.

One of the arguments most constantly and most prominently made by the pro-slavery democrats in the western states, against the emancipation of the slaves, is that they will, as soon as made free, spread all over the north. We heard a good deal of this, last fall, and the public are destined to hear more and more of it, as it has its effect upon superficial and ignorant minds. It is just such appeals to the selfish and barbarous passions which still darken our civilization, that demagogues of the democratic school are likely to make. They deal in prejudice and not in reason, and hence it is consoling to them to learn from a republican Senator that "instinct," which belongs to their animal nature, is "stronger and often truer than reason." That is a sufficient justification for them, in their opinion, for the enactment of the "black laws" of Illinois and Indiana, and which Senator Doolittle attempted to have added to our Wisconsin statutes last winter. If they have no reasons to offer they can appeal to their instincts, and that, they have heard from republican authority, is sometimes truer than the boasted reason which distinguishes humanity from the beasts of the field. If Senator Clark makes an attempt again at the coming session of our legislature to procure the passage of laws excluding the colored race from this state, under penalties like those of Illinois and Indiana, he can fortify himself in his proposition by appealing to the speech of Senator Doolittle. In the remarks of Senator Doolittle to the repugnance exhibited towards the negro in those states which have enacted these inhuman black laws, to prove that his position is correct, but not to reprobate them.

That we are not mistaken in asserting that Senator Doolittle is furnishing texts and arguments for democracy in their warfare against emancipation by representing that the slaves, if made free, would leave

the south and over-run the north, is quoted from his speech wherein he says:

"I suppose it would be proposed to distribute the whole negro population equally among the states, which would bring into the state of Wisconsin about one hundred and twenty thousand, say seven thousand to Milwaukee, and from one to two thousand each of the towns of Racine, Madison, Janesville, Kenosha, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and other places, what would be their feelings then? What would our people, native and foreign-born, say to that? Sir, they would probably feel and say just what the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois feel and say on this subject."

In the same connection the Senator related an anecdote, the point of which was that an anti-slavery man in Vermont was convinced by Senator Collamer that if the negroes should be emancipated, the proportion of this class who would come to Woodstock, in that state, where he lived, would be five hundred, and therefore the anti-slavery friend of Senator Collamer ceased to importune him on the subject of emancipation!

It will be seen that our Senator, like the Milwaukee News and kindred prints, is alarmed at the probable influx of negroes into this state, if any considerable number of them obtain their freedom. He may be more sincere than those papers, but he is just as much mistaken. If he had looked about him, before he made his speech, he would have noticed the evidences of his erroneous views in and about Washington. He would have seen that it is not "impossible" for free blacks to live side by side with whites in peace. While he was speaking he should have known that there were 11,000 free negroes in the District of Columbia. Since then then the number has increased to 15,000 by emancipation, and yet the two races are living together there to their mutual advantage. If free negroes are so certainly to spread over the north that it is possible to say with some certainty, as the Senator assumes to do, that our share in this state would be 120,000 and our own city 2,000, in case of general emancipation, will the Senator tell us why we have not received our proportion of the 87,000 free negroes who are in Maryland, and of the 60,000 in Virginia? They were free to depart. If the theory of the Senator is correct, there should have been a general exodus of this race from these slave states, at the first possible opportunity; but they did not go, and by not doing so they upset all the arguments that he and the pro-slavery democracy are wont to use to frighten northern people into opposition to emancipation, unless accompanied by colonization.

The truth is, the negroes do not wish to live in the cold region of the north. They would, it seems, rather run the risk of being kidnapped into slavery than attempt it. The uniform testimony of the blacks is that if they were not liable to be sold into servitude, they would all prefer to live at the south; and instead of coming north, in case of general emancipation, those who are among us would take their departure to a more congenial climate in the gulf states. And it is, moreover, untrue that there is that instinctive repugnance to the blacks among the whites of the south, which the Senator says is so prevalent among the whites everywhere. We have the testimony of the Louisville Journal on this point, and we find it corroborated in the letters of army correspondence every day. The whites at the south do not desire the removal of the blacks; even if they are made free. They have become accustomed to them and feel none of the instinctive abhorrence of them which so troubles our Senator.

Now we are fully convinced that all true republicans believe that the only way of putting down this rebellion, and re-establishing the Union on a permanent basis, is to emancipate and use in all practical ways, the slaves of the rebels. But it is evident that the man who thinks and talks as the Senator does in his speech of the 19th of March, cannot be honestly in favor of such a measure. His great desire is to get the negroes out of the country, and not to make use of their services in the war. Instead of providing against the perils of the present hour, his ideas are far away among the islands of the tropics, seeking a place for the banishment of men who are wanted in this crisis to save the country. Every strong arm and brave heart is needed now to save the life of the nation. Why should we deplete the treasury to transport away from our shores those who are ready to fight battles in which they have more at stake than the white race, tremendous as are the consequences to us? And what insane folly or prejudice is it that induces men claiming to be statesmen to advise the people to commit a blunder so palpable and fatal that it amounts to a crime? Do we so much desire the death of our own kindred that we will not accept willing substitutes in their places, but instead are anxious to drive from our borders those who make the offer? Have we so much money that we can afford, at this time, to squander it in idle and reckless schemes for the deportation of 4,000,000 of our population?

We think we have shown that Senator Doolittle's ideas in regard to emancipation and colonization are erroneous and in direct antagonism with the principles of republicanism; that if they were carried out they would involve the nation in hopeless debt; and that they are inconsistent with the use which should now be made of the slaves as a war measure of the government for the suppression of the rebellion.

These are among the reasons why the republicans of this state should be represented in the United States senate by a man of different principles, more in accordance with the opinions of the great mass of the party in the state. We propose further, at some future time, to look into the senator's course on the confiscation bills last winter, and other subjects to which we have not directly alluded.

The supreme court of Indiana has decided that no act of the parent can make the enlistment of a minor under eighteen years of age valid, such persons being no part of the militia force of the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 23.

A flag of truce crossed the Rappahannock this afternoon with a communication for Gen. Lee, the purport of which has not been made public.

Richmond papers of yesterday and today have found their way here. The Enquirer says the losses in A. P. Hill's division, on the 13th, was 211 killed, 1,494 wounded and 417 missing. This division was confronted by Franklin's left and consisted of six brigades, with artillery. More than half the rebel loss occurred in this division.

Intelligence from below is to the effect that the rebels have considerably strengthened their forces at Port Royal, and that the enemy maintain a contraband communication with their forces in the peninsula and Mattox Creek, crossing the Rappahannock at Leesburg, about 30 miles below this point. No shots have been exchanged with the enemy for several days. The river pickets maintain a friendly disposition towards each other.

New York, Dec. 23. The schooner Mary E. Morgan arrived to-night from Dominica, and reports that on the 27th ult., while entering the port of Roseau, Dominica, she was fired into twice by the pirate Alabama. On the night of Dec. 1st, when passing the island of Gaudaloupe, she saw the pirate making signals to the shore, and saw her, next day, close in shore receiving provisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. Special to Tribune.—No nomination for secretary of the interior was sent into the senate today. Assistant Secretary Usher is acting secretary.

It is said that in a vote today in committee of ways and means, five members favored the issue of more currency and three opposed it.

The President has received and transmitted to the senate for their ratification a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the republic of Liberia.

Gen. Meredith has been restored to his command without explanation on his part. This virtually acquiesces in the charges of misconduct in the Fredericksburg fight. Maj. Gen. Sedgwick has recovered from his wounds received at Antietam, and left today for the army of the Potomac to take command of Burnside's old corps, the 9th.

New York, Dec. 24. The new iron-clad, Montauk, left for Hampton Roads yesterday. She is commanded by Commodore Worden.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Gen. Rufus King, while sitting in his carriage in front of the National Hotel, suffered a slight attack of epilepsy. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and he is now nearly recovered.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 24. Flour quiet, 6.00a6.20 inferior to choice state; 6.30a6.75 R. O. Wheat quiet and firm, 1.25a1.33 Milwaukee club; 1.35a1.40 red western; 1.21a1.28 Chicago spring. Corn 1c better, 77a78. Demand notes 1.27. Gold 132.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. The Times' special says the senate authorized the appointment of a committee of seven to be referred the subject of the railroad and telegraph to the Pacific. The bill passed last session was found impracticable, requiring important amendments which this committee is expected to suggest.

Ex-Gov. Randall's name has been sent to the senate for first assistant adjutant general.

The President has not signed the bill admitting Western Virginia. His intentions are not known.

New York, Dec. 24.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer says: Gen. Foster's dispatch in regard to the capture of Goldsboro states that the rebels are advancing in force, estimated 25,000, to drive him from his position. Foster believes himself strong enough to hold out until reinforcements arrive.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21. Advice from Lexington report fears of a rebel raid by Floyd and Humphrey Marshall, who are advancing with a large force from Western Virginia. A movement of our troops has occurred from Richmond, Ky., that will relieve Eastern Kentucky from any rebel invasion.

Gen. Burnside's Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, VA., Dec. 19.

To H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, Washington: GENERAL: I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated, by the request of the secretary of war or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had at first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defense in front; and also that I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped, by throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate by a vigorous attack the forces of the enemy on the river below from the force behind, and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a high point on the extreme right of the crest, which high point the enemy had lately made his headquarters for the purpose of more rapid communication along his line, which point gained, his positions along the right crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement on the rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object, future reports will show.

But for the fault and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near a success. Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strong-hold to fight us with his infantry, after which we crossed to this side of the river unmolested without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade.

Not the least demoralization or disorganization extended to the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of recrossing the river in the face of the enemy. I owe everything for the failure in the attack, I am responsible. As the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried the points, had it been possible. To the families and friends of the dead, I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies; but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of war, and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me responsible. I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, division corps, and my general and staff departments of the army of the Potomac, and to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated.

Our killed amounts to 1,152, our wounded to about 9,900, and our prisoners to about 700, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The surgeon's report is a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual—1,632 only being treated in hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at this time in good condition.

Thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. B. BURNSIDE.

Major General Commanding.

How Men Act in Battle.

A writer in the Philadelphia Press gives a graphic picture of the conduct of men under fire. It was French's division of Couch's corps from which the description is drawn:

Stendly the brave fellows ascended the range of hills, two ranks deep, under a furious fire of artillery, flashing death's terrors under the most fearful form, and gaily they climbed the numerous fences in their way. Men dropped, and broad gaps were made in their ranks, but the lines immediately closed, and were compact as before. The wounded silently fell. All about the screams of the wounded that we read in book. On they went until a blazing line of musketry stormed upon them from the rifle pits hitherto invisible, and induced a halt. Firmly they stood and returned the fire. Up went the words of field officers wildly cheering them on. Again they advanced—again they halted, picking up cartridge boxes and the dead and replenishing those of the living. Back and forth they went in the rear of their companies, asking men if their ammunition held out, indicating localities where shots might be effective, and encouraging them with the hopeful words: "Steady, boys, steady; give 'em a—!" "Smith, are you hurt?" "Yes, sir, my arm is broke." "Go to the rear, my boy, another man falls." "Where are you hit, Robert?" "In the thigh, sir; I can't move." "Lie still and keep cool; I'll take you away soon." "Dennis, what's the matter with you? Why the—! don't you fire faster?" "The ball's banged the top of me musket together, sir, and broke the bayonet." "Pitch it away, here's another." "Fire faster, Jones." "That's right, Robinson. Give it 'em." "Splendid, boys, splendid!" "Down with you! there's a new battery opening!" So it goes—encouragement and reproof by turns, in quantities varied by the individual vitality of the officer, interspersed with constant orders to lie down and avoid the fire of batteries. "Lie down this knapsack, I can't stand it; it is jerked off." "This coat's hot as hell!" says another, and off it goes. Terrible is the work of death. The enemy in rifle-pits have an advantage of three to one. They pop up their heads, fire, and down they go to land. "O, blast it, captain, we ain't got no chance against those fellows; we ought to have reinforcements." This cry extends along the lines. Colonels, in their visits to the companies, fear it from the line officers; soon it comes to the knowledge of the generals, and, after an hour's fighting, an order to fall back is given, which is obeyed with a steady pace, and but little straggling towards the city.

ANTI-SLAVERY THIEF SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Thievery Society of the County of Rock County, will be held at the School House in the city of Janesville, on Saturday January 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. A. GILMAN, President.

H. A. GILMAN, Secretary.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of John H. Cooper, deceased.

An Extraordinary Battle.

As the details are received, the recent battle of Prairie Grove, in Arkansas, proves to have been one of the most extraordinary conflicts on record.

The proportion of killed and wounded is so great, and the odds against which our forces fought so desperate, that the New York Times is disposed to question the accuracy of Gen. Herron's report. It thinks it rather "astounding" to read that Gen. Herron lost in killed and wounded nearly one-fourth of his entire command, and that he destroyed nearly as many of the enemy as the whole number of his own army.

In regard to our own loss, Gen. Herron's report of the affair is confirmed by the returns from the 20th regiment. We have published the names of nearly 200 of that regiment who were killed or wounded at Prairie Grove. It is not probable, after the fearful march of nearly one hundred miles performed by the regiment during the three days preceding the battle, that it could have brought off 600 effective men into the field. Its effective force probably did not exceed 600, and its loss is therefore considerably above one third of its whole number engaged.

With respect to the loss of the enemy, it must be remembered that Gen. Blunt came up in the afternoon, increasing our force to eight thousand men, while the superior destructiveness of our arms, gave us an advantage.

A correspondent who was with Gen. Blunt sends us a very interesting account of the battle which we print in to-day's paper.

By this letter it appears that a battalion of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, under Maj. Miller, and a portion of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry under Maj. Calkins, were engaged under Gen. Blunt, but suffered little.

The 20th could only muster 137 men after the battle.—Madison Journal.

A ROMANCE SPOILED.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that it is not John Dean's (the coachman's) wife who has been admitted to the almshouse, but somebody else's. The former, it seems, is not only living well and happy with her husband, but enjoys the distinction of holding an office in the custom-house, the duties of which consist in examining ladies that may be suspected of smuggling goods in their wearing apparel.

We understand that over forty thousand dollars were expended for camels' hair shawls in Stewart's store, New York, during the month of October.

A young widow has established a pistol gallery in New Orleans. Her qualifications as a teacher of the art of dueling are, of course, undoubted—she has killed her man.

MARRIED.

In Brodhead, on Saturday, December 20th, by Rev. J. W. Strong, Mr. DANIEL ROYER, of Center Rock county, and Miss JANE DAVIS, of Sylvester, Green county, Wis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY HORSE.—Strayed from the subscriber, in the city of Janesville, about the 15th inst., a bay gelding, about six years old, with large head, long legs, round ribs and nearly 100 lbs. weight. If anyone has seen him, please call on H. K. WHITTON.

Ladies' Skates!—For sale, a new stock of Ladies' Skates.

W. S. BARROWS.

TWO BUCCIES.

For Sale Low for Cash. A single horse and one light buggy or single buggy. Both iron steel. Also a good seat.

Silver Plated Double Harness.

Call and examine them. O. W. NORDEN.

Janesville, December 21st, 1862.

Perfumes, Perfumes.

WE offer to the retail trade for HOLIDAY PRESENTS the following:

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

which are confidently recommended as being superior to any articles of the kind manufactured in this country, and probably not surpassed by any imported.

PATCHOULY, RUBROUSK, EBB BOUQUET, MOSS, LIPSE, JOGIE, VIBRINE.

DOUBLE EXTRACT TONQUIN MUSK, PRAIRIE FLOWER COLOGNE, PRAIRIE FLOWER COLOGNE, PRAIRIE FLOWER COLOGNE.

Something New, Something New.

Put up in Attractive Style.

Tailman & Collins,

at their

PERFUME LABORATORY.

HEAVY.—Taken up by the subscriber, on or about the first day of the present month, a small red cow with black horns on her horns, and about five years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Rock, December 23d 1862.

G. P. BOWLER.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Elizabeth, has left my lot of household goods, consisting of all persons are forbidden trusting her on my account.

Union, December 20th, 1862.

FAREZ JONES.

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Union, December 20th, 1862.

FAREZ JONES.

Take Notice.

THAT man who, about the 12th of the month, stole from my cattle a red and white spotted 15 lb. milk, three years old, without my permission, had for return her, thereby saving cost and trouble.

de23a1-w1

HARRY BRANCH.

Checks.

PARTIES holding Mitchell & Co's checks will come for a favor by presenting them to the subscriber for redemption.

de23a1-w1

HARRY BRANCH.

Disruption.

THE firm of Mitchell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same place by R. B. MITCHELL.

Janesville, December 17th, 1862.

de23a1-w1

Pocket Book Lost.

A POCKET-BOOK was lost by the subscriber, on the 21st inst., on a street in this city, containing one hundred and fifty dollars, a note of fifty dollars, signed by Martin Dunn & Co., and payable to the undersigned, together with other papers of no great value. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the pocket book and contents.

de23a1-w1

GEORGE BENTON.

WANTED!

AT the Rock River Iron Works, two or three good Machine. Apply immediately.

HARRIS, GUTH, ANDER & TYLER.

de23a1-w1

HOT FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BEAUTIFUL TOILET BOTTLES, PERFUMES, ESSENCES, COSMETICS, POMADES, SOAPS, and a great variety of other

Fancy Articles,

is of an execution issued out of the circuit
for the county of Rock in the above entitled

to me directed and delivered, I have leaved
small roll at public auction, to the highest
bidder, from door of my post office in the city of
in said county, on

SHEP 21 DAY OF JANUARY, 1863,
to 10 o'clock A.M. of that day, all the right,
interest which the said Edwin G. Fink had
in the above lot of land, together with the
following real estate, situate, ly'ing
in the town of Johnston, in the county of
of Wisconsin, to-wit: A certain lot of land,
commencing at the northeast corner of a
lot of land and wife and W. A. Pickett to
the said Edwin G. Fink, containing the (49)
there was fifty rods, thence south thirty two
there east fifty (50) rods to the place of be-
containing two rods, thence north thirty two
on section 17, town 3 north, of range
dated Nov. 20th, 1862.

E. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff
of Rock County.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
In and against Nathaniel H. Bennett, Eliza-
bennett, Thomas Kinney and Mary Kinney
of Wisconsin to Nathaniel H. Bennett, Eliza-
bennett, Thomas Kinney and Mary Kinney
the above named defendants.

That the said defendants were lawfully summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this case, and that the said first de-
fendant, Nathaniel H. Bennett, is a clerk of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock
county of the city of Janesville in said county, on the
first day of November, 1862, and that the said
defendants, on and to, and to receive a copy of your
said complaint, on the subscribers, at their
residence in the city of Janesville, in said county,

...monmouth you, exclusive of the day if such
if you fail to answer the said complaint
the court will award the relief and action
to the court for the relief demanded in the
- Dated Nov. 15th, 1892
BENNETT & WOODRUM, PLAINTIFFS, v. QIDBR,
Defendants, a Wisconsin, Janesville, Wis.
COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.
WILLARD, plaintiff, against Elizabeth A. Plimpton
and Charles O. Plimpton, defendants.
...and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered by the court on the
21st day of December, A. D. 1892, I, H. H.
a referee duly appointed for such purpose
and authorized to sell the premises to the highest
bidder at the front door of the Central Bank, in the
county, in said county, on
THE 10th DAY OF MARCH 1893,
in the form and to the effect described
to situate in the city of Janesville, Rock
county of Wisconsin, and known as and distin-
guish by number four (4) in William's subdivision
of a certain (12) of

Twenty-two (22) feet in Milwaukee street
and hundred and ten (110) feet in depth, accord-
ing to the plat of said lot, and the same shall be
deemed as small to make the amount due on
said judgment—dated December 10th,
1906, in and to the Honorable
Court of Milwaukee, Wis. a lien.

SALE OF LAND FOR HOSE COUNTRY.
Whereas, the said John Mitchell, Solomon Hin-
tula and Caroline Eichleider, as
plaintiffs and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above-captioned
cause, have caused to be advertised for sale and
conducted for such purpose by said court, will sell at
public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front steps
of the Bank of Wisconsin, in the City of Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

Said P. M., all three parcels of land situate in the
Milwaukee, county of Rock and state of Wiscon-
sin, and described as follows: one hundred and
thirty (130), one hundred and thirty (130) and
ninety (110), one hundred and thirty (130) and
ninety (110), and two hundred and twenty
and ninety (229) feet in depth, to be conveyed
to the said Mitchell, Hin-tula and Caroline Eichleider,
according to the plat of said lots.

necessary to make the amount due the plaintiff
of said judgment.—Dated August 24th, 1867.
J. A. JENKES, Referee.

One of the above described property is postponed
Monday, the 26th day of January, 1868, then
and at the place and hour above mentioned.
J. A. JENKES, Referee.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Circuit Court FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Plaintiff against Henry E Swift, Daniel C Swift &
George S Hadden, George W Luke, William Con-
radson and his wife, John W. Hadden, Henry
Conrad, E W Gardcen and Joseph Melcher.

Announced by virtue of the Judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled
cause, and by virtue of the order of the Court of
the said county and place, against the above named
debtor, that all for sale and sell, at public auc-
tion, under the order of the Court, at the Court
House, in the city of Janesville, in said coun-
ty, on

THE 26th DAY OF APRIL, 1867,
between 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and day.

[illegible]

J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County,
 above state is further postponed to the 2d day of
 June, 1852, at the place and hour of day above men-
 tioned.—Dated May 26th, 1852.
 J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 Above state is further postponed to the 2d day of
 June, 1852, at the place and hour of day above men-
 tioned.—Dated May 26th, 1852.
 J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 Above state is further postponed to the 3d day of
 June, 1852, at the place and hour of day above
 mentioned.—Dated August 2d, 1852.
 J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 Above state is further postponed to the 2d day of
 June, 1852, at the place and hour of day above
 mentioned.—Dated November 24, 1852.
 J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 Above state is further postponed to the 31st day
 of December, 1852, at the place and hour of day above
 mentioned.—Dated Dec 24, 1852.
 J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 STATE OF WISCONSIN.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 vs
 D. Bailey against John F. Moore, Laura A.
 Moore, and John F. Moore, Jr., Executors of the
 last Will and Testament of John F. Moore, Deceased.

[illegible]

number 1st, 1862. R. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.
T. Cassaday &
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ROCK COUNTY FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Edward, and wife Piny Allen, Louisa Allen and
infant J. Benedick, do vs.
The State of Wisconsin, by the attorney for fore-
closure and sale of said county, judgment in the above
on the 6th day of June, A D 1859, I shall sell
to the highest bidder, at the Court House of the
Rock County, Wisconsin, in the City of Janes-
ville, on

THE 10th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
the following real estate, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 80

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